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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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TOBACCO (Page 450)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

## LATE NEWS

Australia's Minister for Commerce and Agriculture recently announced that, as a result of his last December's discussions with the United Kingdom's Ministry of Food in London, a contract for the sale of Australia's 1954 export surplus of dried vine fruit had been concluded. The arrangement was very similar to the current 5-year sale contract which expires with the marketing of the 1953 crop. Under the new arrangement the United Kingdom has agreed to take the amount remaining from the 1954 harvest after deducting the quantities needed to satisfy home consumption and requirements of Canada and New Zealand, and a further 2,000 tons for other export markets. Prices were to be decided later this year. No firm arrangement beyond 1954 has been made.

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The number of bales of cotton opened by mills in Canada in April was reported at 36,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), or nearly 3,000 bales more than in March. During August-April, 1952-53, about 289,000 bales were opened compared with 275,000 during a similar period a year previous. The 12-month total for 1951-52 was reported at 343,000 bales.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## PARAGUAY'S COTTONSEED OIL OUTPUT TO BE DOWN, REFINED PALM KERNEL OIL UP

Paraguay's 1953 cottonseed harvest is expected to be smaller than that of last year, according to C. P. Torrey, American Embassy, Asuncion. Because of low prices received from their 1952 cotton crop, farmers diverted much land to other crops. Moreover, poor grade seed and lack of insecticides also have contributed to the expected decline. Commerical seed production may amount to 23,150 short tons compared with 24,700 tons in 1952. Oil output is estimated at 2,300 short tons compared with about 2,600 tons from the 1952 crop.

The estimated decline of 300 tons in cottonseed oil production, however, will be made up by increased output of refined palm kernel oil. Thus, the annual level of edible oil consumption of around 4,400 tons likely will be maintained this year. Trade sources estimate 1953 production of crude palm kernel oil at 3,300 tons, about one-half of which will be refined for edible purposes and the remainder will be used in the local soap industry. Palm kernel oil was first refined in quantity for edible purposes in 1952 with production at 1,320 tons. Palm oil production in 1953 is expected to be 2,200 to 2,800 tons, all of which will be consumed by the local soap industry. In 1952 about 1,980 tons were produced.

Peanut production in Paraguay has been around 10,000 to 12,000 tons in recent years.. Output of oil this year probably will not exceed 275 tons compared with 330 tons from the 1951-52 crop.

In contrast to most Paraguayan crops, the cultivation of tung trees has expanded greatly in recent years. And tung oil production has increased from 2 tons in 1940 to almost 2,000 tons in 1951. Last year's output declined to 1,100 tons but oil from the 1953 nut harvest may total 2,750 to 3,300 tons. About one-third of the oil will be processed this year and the remaining two-thirds early in 1954. Two new tung oil processing plants have been completed recently and are ready to press this year's crop. Consumption of tung oil is negligible.

The 1952 export trade in vegetable oils consisted of 1,730 tons of tung oil, 386 tons of palm oil and 1,171 tons of palm kernel oil. Palm kernel oil probably will not be exported this year and only a small volume, if any, of palm oil will be available for export. An estimated supply of 830 tons of tung oil is currently available for export.

## SWEDEN'S RAPESEED OUTPUT CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Domestic production of fats and oils in Sweden in 1953 is forecast at about 121,140 short tons, oil equivalent, a decrease of almost 18 percent from last year and nearly one-fourth below the 1951 level, according to the American Embassy, Stockholm. The decline since 1950 is mainly the result of a reduction in the area sown to rapeseed due to increasing insect damage, to decreases in profits to farmers, and to the general price decline of oilseeds on international markets.

SWEDEN: Fats and oils production from domestic raw materials, 1951, 1952 and forecast 1953
(Short tons)

| Commodity | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rapeseed oil | 88,960 | 76,370 | 58,920 |
| Mustard oil | 3,970 | 6,830 | 3,030 |
| Linseed oil | 10,800 | 5,730 | 2,640 |
| Tall oil | 31,970 | 33,070 | 33,070 |
| Tallow | 7,280 | 7,600 | 7,500 |
| Lard | 14,770 | 15,320 | 15,980 |
| Total | 157,750 | 146,930 | 121,140 |

American Embassy, Stockholm.

The expected harvested acreage and production of rape and mustard seed in 1952-53 is given at 247,100 acres and 167,100 tons, as compared with 314,060 acres and 231,260 tons in 1951-52. A sharper decline for flaxseed is expected--12,360 acres and 6,600 tons (236,000 bushels) against 50,660 acres and 14,880 tons (531,500 bushels) last year. Growing flaxseed is no longer considered justified in Sweden.

Less than half of the output of rape and mustard oil during the last 2 years has gone into domestic consumption. Linseed oil output has been below requirements while the production of tallow, lard, and tall oil equals or exceeds requirements. In 1952 domestic consumption of fats and oils was approximately as follows: rape and mustard oil--33,070 tons; linseed oil--15,430; tallow--8,050; lard--15,320; distilled tall oil--10,800; tall oil abietic acid--2,200 tons.

Net exports of rape and mustard oil (including oil equivalents of seed) in 1952 amounted to 25,794 tons. The trade in linseed oil showed an import surplus of 2,315 tons. Trade in animal fats consisted principally of 1,260 tons of lard exports. Exports of tall oil were crude--3,548 tons, and distilled--1,328 tons.

Up to March 1953 a quantity of 40,785 tons of rapeseed and 8,818 tons of rape oil of the 1952-53 crop had been negotiated for export as follows: Western Germany, seed--27,778 tons, oil--4,146; Great Britain, seed--5,208, oil--463; Austria, seed--1,929, oil--132; Yugoslavia, seed--5,787, oil--2,894; other countries, seed--39, oil--1,361 tons.

The average f.o.b. export price during the current season has been, up to April 22, about 90 ore per kilogram for rapeseed ($158 per short ton) **and** 175 ore for rapeseed oil (15.3 cents per pound). At the present time, the export price for rapeseed is 14 percent lower than the domestic price. Regarding linseed oil, the April 22 c.i.f. import price was 139 ore per kilogram (12.2 cents) as compared with a domestic-cost price of 299 ore (26.2 cents).

## SOUTH AFRICAN FISH OIL OUTPUT AT RECORD IN 1952

A record output of 21,970 short tons of fish body oil was produced in the Union of South Africa and South-West Africa during the year ending September 30, 1952, against 17,420 and 11,340 tons in 1951 and 1950, respectively, reports R.H. Adams, American Consulate General, Capetown. Of the 1952 production, 13,290 tons were produced in the Union and 8,680 tons in South-West Africa. Production of fish oil in 1953 is expected to be at least as large as last year.

The supply of fish oil in 1952 exceeded local requirements and substantial quantities were exported. January-September 1952 fish oil exports were approximately 5,870 tons, as compared with about 2,078 tons, mainly refined oil, in the corresponding period of 1951. The great bulk of the domestically-consumed fish oil was utilized for the production of a series of industrial oils for the paint and varnish industry although some was refined for edible purposes. Stocks of fish oil on hand as of September 30, 1952, amounted to 1,240 tons.

Fish meal production during the same 1951-52 period as above, reached a record 85,704 short tons, as compared with 60,000 tons in the previous year. Of the total fish meal exports of 50,024 tons, 31,200 tons or over 60 percent was exported to the United States. Stocks, as of September 30, 1952, were about 3,780 tons.

## WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION APPROXIMATES 1950 RECORD [1]

World production of soybeans in 1952 is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 669 million bushels--only one million bushels short of the record 670 million produced in 1950. This estimate is 19 million bushels or 3 percent larger than the first forecast of the crop and exceeds the 1951 estimate of 635.5 million bushels by 33.6 million bushels or 5 percent.

Over 90 percent of the estimated world production of soybeans is concentrated in the United States and the Chinese mainland. Roughly one-half of the total is produced in the free areas of the world, with the United States alone accounting for about 45 percent in recent years compared with only about 12 percent in prewar years.

Soybean production is believed to have increased in all the important producing areas of the world in 1952, with possibly the most significant expansion in the Chinese mainland. There were sizable increases also, however, in the United States, and the secondary-producing countries--Japan, Indonesia, Canada, Brazil, and Thailand. Even Turkey and the Union of South Africa report record harvests in 1952. Possibly the only area of the world where output declined is Europe. The bulk of the European soybeans are grown in the Balkan area, and the severe drought in 1952 undoubtedly reduced production sharply. The estimate of output in the Soviet Union is largely speculative.

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[1] A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1935-39 | Average 1945-49 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 3/ | Average 1935-39 | Average 1945-49 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1935-39 | Average 1945-49 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 3/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 Bushels | 1,000 Bushels | 1,000 Bushels | 1,000 Bushels | 1,000 Bushels |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 4/ 10 | 73 | 142 | 155 | 172 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 4/ 207 | 1,491 | 3,323 | 3,843 | 4,128 |
| United States 5/ | 3,042 | 10,649 | 13,814 | 13,545 | 14,075 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 56,167 | 208,885 | 299,279 | 282,477 | 291,682 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 6/ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12.1 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 4/ 1 | 74 | 26 | 34 | 51 |
| Yugoslavia | 5 | 15 | 32 | 18 | - | 14.9 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 8.7 | - | 71 | 155 | 149 | 157 | - |
| Other Europe | 93 | 68 | 79 | 95 | 95 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,067 | 456 | 410 | 588 | 477 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 7/ 607 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7/ 5,805 | - | - | - | - |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 7/ 1 | 4/ 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 29.0 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 14.9 | 7/ 37 | 45 | 66 | 73 | 110 |
| China proper (22 provinces) | 12,411 | 11,256 | - | - | - | 16.7 | 16.9 | - | - | - | 207,666 | 190,248 | - | 192,900 | 200,000 |
| Manchuria | 8,992 | 4/ 7,048 | 7,400 | 6,600 | - | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.7 | - | 151,294 | 4/116,475 | 124,000 | 111,150 | 125,000 |
| Indonesia 8/ | 889 | 661 | 808 | 933 | 1,063 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9,731 | 6,393 | 9,002 | 9,321 | 10,343 |
| Japan | 797 | 612 | 1,021 | 1,043 | 1,013 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 18.9 | 12,338 | 7,432 | 16,421 | 17,430 | 19,161 |
| Korea 9/ | 4/ 1,921 | 583 | 599 | 617 | - | 10.0 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | - | 17,654 | 4,984 | 4,377 | 4,264 | - |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | 4/ 17 | 32 | 50 | 57 | - | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.6 | - | 4/ 151 | 297 | 460 | 493 | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil 10/ | - | 23 | - | 89 | 149 | - | 19.0 | - | 25.5 | 19.4 | - | 446 | 1,310 | 2,265 | 2,885 |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanganyika | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 31 | 37 | - |
| Union of South Africa | - | 4/ 10 | 9 | 12 | - | - | 5.2 | 6.3 | 7.5 | - | - | 4/ 54 | 55 | 92 | 110 |
| Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea | 5,670 | 12,750 | 16,665 | 16,620 | 17,320 | - | - | - | - | - | 87,185 | 231,045 | 335,700 | 321,900 | 334,640 |
| World total 11/ | 29,000 | 32,590 | 37,575 | 36,695 | 37,795 | - | - | - | - | - | 463,720 | 548,880 | 670,070 | 635,500 | 669,080 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Acreage harvested for beans. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ One year only. 8/ Java and Madura only. 9/ Beginning with 1945 figures represent South Korea only. 10/ Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

The United States harvested 291.7 million bushels of soybeans in 1952, the second largest crop of record, surpassing the 1951 outturn by over 9 million bushels and reaching 97 percent of the record 299.3 million bushels produced in 1950. A record acreage was harvested for beans, and over much of the country harvesting losses were less than usual. The per-acre yield of 20.7 bushels, however, was slightly less than the 2 previous years.

Canadian production set a new record for the ninth successive year. The crop was up 7 percent from 1951 and was 20 times the prewar volume. Domestic production of soybeans, however, continues well below processors' needs and Canada imports a large volume of soybeans and soybean oil.

Production in China is estimated at roughly 325 million bushels--200 million in China Proper and 125 million in the northeast area (Manchuria). This represents an increase of 4 percent from the 192.9 million bushels estimated for China Proper in 1951 and 12 percent from the poor crop of 111.2 million believed to have been harvested in Manchuria that year. These estimates would indicate, however, that production in both areas is not up to prewar levels.

Production in Indonesia (Java and Madura) is reported at 10.3 million bushels--up over 10 percent from 1951 and 6 percent from the prewar average. Acreage has increased gradually in the past few years.

Japan's production also was up 10 percent from 1951 to 19.2 million bushels despite a slight decrease in planted area. This was the highest level of production since the early 1920's. Soybean production has shown rapid expansion in this country in recent years due to increased acreage and increased per-unit yields.

Thailand and Formosa have increased acreage and production of soybeans markedly from prewar and immediate postwar years. And even more significant has been the expansion in Brazil where output, which was insignificant in prewar years, is now close to 3 million bushels. Further expansion is expected this year.

The largest producer in Africa probably is Nigeria where purchases for export have been reported at around 300,000 bushels. The Union of South Africa ranks second with production of around 110,000 bushels.

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## BRAZIL'S TUNG OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS EXPECTED TO BE DOWN

Brazil's 1953 tung harvest is expected to yield about 7,165 short tons of tung fruit from which about 830 tons of oil should be obtained, according to Glenn A. Ruggles, Agricultural Attache, Rio de Janeiro. This is slightly less than the 7,700 tons of fruit and 940 tons of oil produced in 1952.

Tung harvest in Brazil begins in May or June and the fruit is taken soon after harvest to the oil mills where crushing begins immediately. The trade states that the crop is usually all processed by the end of December. It is estimated that about 440 to 550 tons will be processed in the July-September quarter of 1953 and 330 to 440 tons in the October-December quarter. Local consumption, which appears to have increased in the past 3 years, is believed to be about 220 to 275 tons annually. The trade estimates there will be 550 tons available for export in 1953-54. Exports are expected to start in July and all of the surplus oil probably will move out before the end of the year. Estimates of tung production and exports in recent years are as follows in short tons:

| Year | Production 1/ |  | Exports |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Tung fruit | Tung oil | Tung oil |
| 1949 | 9,295 | 810 | - |
| 1950 | 7,210 | 660 | 4 |
| 1951 | 7,460 | 915 | 137 |
| 1952 | 7,720 | 940 | 907 |
| 1953 2/ | 7,165 | 830 | 550 |

1/ Ministry of Agriculture. 2/ Estimate.

Source: American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro

Present stocks are reported to be very low. One large paint manufacturer who is the principal user of tung oil reports that he has been unable to buy any tung oil for several weeks. Exporters are charged with having bought the 1952 crop at prices higher than local companies could afford to pay.

## GRAIN PRODUCTION IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA LARGER

The 1952-53 grain production in the Union of South Africa was considerably larger than the outturn of a year ago, mainly because of a substantial increase in corn, the leading grain crop. The corn harvest, now about completed, is considerable larger than was forecast earlier in the season. The crop is officially estimated at 114.8 million bushels, whereas earlier unofficial forecasts indicated expectation of only 70-90 million bushels. The current estimate compares with the revised figure of 73.7 million bushels produced in 1951-52.

Acreage planted to corn for this crop is also somewhat above the acreage for last year. The area of 7.5 million acres, now reported, was about 15 percent above that of a year ago. The greatest increase was reported for the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. A small increase was also noted for the Cape Province, but there was a slight reduction in Natal.

The good outturn now reported for the Transvaal indicates that the damage suffered by the corn crop as a result of drought there was much less than earlier expected. Despite earlier unfavorable forecasts, present estimates indicate that yields for the country as a whole are well above average.

The wheat crop is now estimated at 19.6 million bushels, considerably less than the 25.6 million produced last season. Kaffircorn and barley, like corn, show substantial increases over production last year. Kaffircorn, estimated at 8.7 million bushels compares with 5.5 million bushels in 1951-52. Both barley and oats are minor crops. Production of barley this season is estimated at 2.6 million bushels and oats at 5.1 million bushels. This shows very little change from last year's harvest of oats.

## ARGENTINA REPORTS LARGER CORN CROP

The Argentine corn harvest recently completed is officially estimated at 145.7 million bushels. Though less than earlier forecasts of production and only about half the prewar average, this would be the largest crop since 1947-48. The current estimate contrasts with the small outturn of 80 million bushels a year ago and the all-time low production of 33 million in 1949-50. After providing for domestic needs and carry-over, the current crop should provide 40 to 50 million bushels available for export.

The area planted to corn was reported at 8.3 million acres, which is well above the 6.3 million acres planted a year earlier. The current estimate of planted acreage is about half the prewar (1935-39) average of 16 million acres. Harvested acreage is tentatively estimated at 6.0 million acres, compared with 3.5 million acres a year ago. Indicated yields per acre are about 24 bushels per acre. This is somewhat below average.

## FAVORABLE GRAIN PROSPECTS IN IRAQ CAUSE PRICE DECLINES

Unusually favorable prospects for grain crops in Iraq have caused a sharp reduction in the price of barley, according to the American Embassy, Baghdad. Wheat prices are also expected to come down substantially but not to such an extent as the barley prices, since wheat is not normally an important export item and production is womewhat less than the barley outturn.

Market reports show that barley prices have fallen from the equivalent of $58.42 per short ton ($1.40 per bushel) to $33.02 per short ton ($0.79 per bushel). The latter rate is down to the pre-Korean level. While this low rate is a welcome development in local markets, it is causing considerable concern to the Government, since barley is, with the exception of petroleum, the country's largest export. The price drop would, thus, substantially reduce the value of Iraq's exports.

The price of wheat is expected to drop from $3.81 per bushel to $3.05 per bushel. This would be a somewhat smaller reduction, proportionately, than the fall in barley prices. It would also be minor in the over-all export value.

## EGYPT EXPECTS BUMPER WHEAT CROP

A bumper wheat crop is indicated for Egypt if conditions continue favorable. An increase of 28 percent in the wheat acreage is reported for this season which would, with average yields, provide one of the largest wheat crops of record for that country. Present plans of the Minister of Supply call for the requisitioning of about 18 million bushels of wheat from the 1953 crop. This is about 35 percent of the tentatively forecast production.

This is slightly below the amount the Government collected from the 1952 crop, since it is expected that the increased supplies of wheat available throughout the country may result in reduced demand for Government distributed bread. This would reduce the Government's loss on its bread subsidy program.

Supplies of wheat remaining after the requisitioned quotas are filled can be sold on the open market to meet local requirements, but the Government continues to prohibit independent movement from one country to another. The Government's price for requisitioned wheat are to be somewhat higher than they were last season and also higher than prices on the open market. The announced price for Hindi type wheat is the equivalent of $2.61 per bushel while native type wheat is slightly less at $2.51 per bushel.

## TURKEY'S GRAIN PROSPECTS GOOD

The outlook for the 1953 grain crop in Turkey continued favorable at the end of April, and the total outturn is expected to be up to the high level of 1952 if moisture conditions are good throughout May and no serious rust outbreak occurs. Official acreage estimates are not yet available, but total acreage for all grains is expected to be at least 10 percent above the large 1952 acreage. Total winter grain acreage seeded through January 31 was about 2 million acres larger than total winter-sown acreage of the previous year.

Winter damage was negligible and soil moisture over most of the plateau was better than normal at the end of April. In coastal regions, continued heavy rainfall and flooding during March and early April caused some damage, but a few weeks of dry growing weather put most of the crop back in good condition.

## FURTHER EXPANSION EXPECTED IN CUBAN RICE CROP

The 1952-53 rice harvest of Cuba is estimated at 288 million pounds of rough rice harvested from 147,000 acres, increases of 20 and 11 percent, respectively, from the year before. Acreage is being expanded again in 1953, and, with average growing conditions, another sizable increase in production is expected in the coming season.

CUBA: Rice acreage and production, averages 1935-36/49-50, annual 1950-51/52-53, forecast 1953-54

| Year | Harvested acreage | Yield per acre | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rough rice | In terms of milled |
| | Thousand acres | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| 1935-36/39-40 .......... | 45 | 958 | 43.1 | 28 |
| 1940-41/44-45 .......... | 69 | 1,035 | 71.4 | 46 |
| 1945-46/49-50 .......... | 114 | 1,075 | 122.6 | 80 |
| 1950-51 .............. | 126 | 1,325 | 167.0 | 109 |
| 1951-52 .............. | 133 | 1,805 | 240.0 | 156 |
| 1952-53 .............. | 147 | 1,959 | 288.0 | 187 |
| 1953-54 1/ .......... | 169 | 1,959 | 331.0 | 215 |

1/ Forecast of crop to be planted in April and harvested principally in November, and includes allowances for "early-summer" crop to be harvested in 1954.

Compiled from estimates of the American Embassy, Cuba.

Probably the most significant 1953 development in the Cuban rice industry is a change in the production pattern during the current crop year which in some instances promises to permit the cultivation of 2 crops a year. Taking into consideration all areas of Cuba, it is estimated that for the first time as much as 22,000 acres have been planted in early summer rice. Rough rice production from this acreage is estimated roughly at approximately 33 million pounds, which should be available for local consumption in June and July 1953. This new production will probably be considered by Cuba as being harvested in 1952-53.

Most of the planters are hoping to develop 2 rice crops a year, to a great extent on the same acreage. Developments along this line will be watched closely to see if, in some areas of heavy rainfall (June-September) particularly, the economical preparation and planting of the land in this manner will prove feasible.

Cuba has authorized the entry of 550 million pounds of milled rice from the United States during the current quota year (July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953) to supplement domestic production. In addition Cuba imported from the United States 771,723 pounds of rough rice, valued at $71,346, presumably for seed. During the July-December 1952 period, a total of 344 million pounds were imported, and from January through March 1953, it is estimated that 113 million pounds were imported, all from the United States.

This leaves a balance of 93 million pounds to be imported prior to June 30, 1953. Currently pending before the Cuban Government is a decision as to whether it will permit the entry of 50 million pounds of rice from the United States directly into the various ports instead of into the Mantanzas Free Zone for subsequent withdrawal as required.

CUBA: Milled rice imports, averages 1935-49, annual 1950-52

| Year | From: United States | From: Other countries | Total imports | Percent from United States | Total value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Percent | Million dollars |
| 1935-39 | 121 | 361 | 482 | 25 | 9.1 |
| 1940-44 | 314 | 99 | 413 | 76 | 20.3 |
| 1945-49 | 438 | 49 | 487 | 90 | 43.8 |
| 1950 | 632 | 1/ | 632 | 100 | 61.2 |
| 1951 | 629 | 11 | 640 | 98 | 59.1 |
| 1952 | 471 | 2/ 2 | 473 | 99.6 | 46.6 |
| Jan.-June 1952 | 128 | 1 | 129 | 99.2 | 11.3 |
| July-Dec. 1952 | 343 | 2/ 1 | 344 | 99.7 | 35.3 |

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ From Italy, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Canada.

Official published data, Cuban Ministry of Finance.

## WESTERN GERMANY HOLDS KEY POSITION IN WORLD FATS AND OILS MARKET

Western Germany, which imported 56 percent of its edible fat and 92 percent of its industrial fat requirements in 1952, is increasingly conscious of its strong position as one of the world's largest and most independent buyers of fats and oils, reports William F. Doering, Agricultural Economist, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, Bonn.

Federal policy currently is directed toward (1) procurement from its soft - currency trade partners, (2) conservation of dollar exchange for grain and sugar purchases, and (3) protection of domestic processors and producers. A considerable number of fats and oils are on the trade liberalization lists applicable to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) area and to certain sterling countries. Some items are also on the "import claims" (bonus dollars) list, but the Government is reluctant to issue the import authorizations for these. Similarly, barter transactions (responsible for considerable imports of United States lard) are being discouraged.

Foreign trade in edible fats and oils in 1952 showed a shift from oilseeds to oils--a response to losses suffered by the trade during the early 1952 period of falling prices. Reversal of this shift is expected this year, in view of the Government's concern over excess domestic crushing capacity. The total volume of imports is slowly increasing.

Imports into Western Germany in 1952 consisted of some 576,600 short tons of oilseeds, 355,000 tons of vegetable oils, 129,300 tons of marine fats and oils, 103,060 tons of animal fats and oils, 5,400 tons of hardened fats, oils, and margarine, and 7,830 tons of fatty acids. Exports were mainly 18,200 tons of fatty acids (1,560 tons, re-export), 5,400 tons of oilseeds and 3,000 tons of vegetable oils.

Principal imports direct from the United States in 1952 (with 1951 quantities in parentheses) were: soybeans--39,680 tons (67,240); soybean oil--22,050 (28,660); lard--50,700 (15,430); tallow--11,020 (6,600); and other animal fats--11,020 tons (5,500). The remarkable increase in lard imports from the United States was due largely to barter transactions; to a minor extent it was due also to a shipment of about 5,620 tons ($1.5 million) under one of the last Mutual Security Agency (MSA) procurement authorizations. Toward the end of 1952, MSA also supplied about 13,700 tons of soybean oil, valued at 3.5 million dollars.

Price and quick delivery schedules make many United States fats and oils popular with German firms; but until restrictions on dollar availability are overcome, the outlook for expanded sales is not encouraging. Development of trade and dollar earnings offers the best long-run solution.

Edible fat production from domestic sources set a postwar record in 1952 with 536,930 short tons, pure fat basis. Butter (271,800 tons) and lard (218,700) were the major items. Oilseed production, consisting of 61,800 tons of rapeseed and 2,100 tons of poppyseed, continued to decrease in importance. The 1953 rapeseed crop is expected to be even lower than last year. Recent legislation, however, providing a guaranteed market and aimed at stabilizing acreage should be reflected in somewhat increased 1953 plantings. The decrease in domestic vegetable oils production--6,400 tons (with the price for domestic rapeseed unsettled, farmers withheld almost the entire 1952 crop) was offset by increased marine oil output--22,400 tons. Germany's indigenous production of industrial fats and oils in 1952 amounted to about 18,200 tons.

Production of margarine at 589,400 tons, product weight, rose 13 percent. Consumption of margarine is greater than either butter or lard, reversing the prewar pattern. The shift from butter to margarine is due to the much lower price and improved quality of the latter. Lower lard consumption reflects changes in consumer preference, especially in urban areas. Lard, though low-priced, is heavily overstocked.

Consumption of edible fats and oils (pure fat equivalent) in Western Germany in 1952 is estimated at about 1,229,700 tons, or a per capita consumption of approximately 48.5 pounds. This rate compared with 44.8 pounds in 1951 and the 1935-38 average of 50.5 pounds. Consumption of industrial fats last year is estimated at around 217,000 tons.

## AUSTRALIA'S 1952-53 FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Australia's 1952-53 production of flaxseed and peanuts, the major oilseeds grown in Australia, is forecast at 640,960 bushels and 9,060 short tons, respectively, and represents increases of 118 and 70 percent from the 1951-52 crops, according to the American Consulate General, Sydney. In both cases, the indicated rise in output is the result of high domestic prices paid for seed in 1952. Flaxseed output in 1951-52 is estimated at 293,680 bushels and peanuts at 5,340 tons.

Importations of oilseeds in 1952-53 are expected to remain low--6,151 tons in 1951-52 (July-June) but vegetable oil imports will probably be only slightly below the 1951-52 volume of 27,806 tons. Imports of other fats and oils last year consisted of 2,090 tons of marine oils and 11 tons of animal fats and oils.

Whale oil production in Australia has increased markedly in recent years and in 1952 amounted to 17,000 tons. Production in 1953 is forecast at 18,000 tons. Exports of whale oil in 1951-52 were 10,163 tons.

Production of tallow and lard in 1952-53 is forecast at 94,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively, against 76,300 and 4,440 tons last year. Animal fat exports in 1951-52, mainly edible and inedible tallows, amounted to 10,269 tons or 47 percent below those of the preceding year. Exports of animal oils also declined to 717 tons from 993 tons in 1950-51. The United Kingdom has been the principal market for all types of tallow.

The decline in tallow exports within the last 3 years is not expected to continue in 1952-53. In 1952 the United Kingdom's bulk contract for Australian tallow was terminated. Thus, export control of tallow was accordingly ended for the first time in 11 years.

Apparent consumption of certain fats and oils in Australia, by product, in 1952-53 (1951-52 consumption in parentheses) is forecast as follows: linseed oil--20,270 tons (21,760); peanut oil--900 (900); whale oil--1,740 (1,430); lard--3,950 (4,360); and tallow--69,500 tons (68,204).

## CHILE'S EDIBLE OIL OUTPUT EXPECTED TO BE DOWN IN 1953

Chile's 1953 production of edible vegetable oils from indigenous sources is forecast at 17,000 short tons, as compared with 19,590 tons last year and 20,150 tons in 1950, reports Philip M. Davenport, American Embassy, Santiago. Total production of edible vegetable oils, including refining of inedible imported raw and semi-refined oils but excluding olive oil, is forecast at 27,500 tons for the 12 month period beginning April 1, 1953. In the preceding 12 months (April 1952-March 1953) this production was estimated at 29,760 tons.

Output of linseed oil, based on domestic production and imports of flaxseed, is forecast at 1,700 tons in 1953 against 1,180 tons last year. Production of whale and fish oils in 1952 is estimated at 7,700 and 660 tons, respectively.

Chile's 1952-53 sunflower harvest is tentatively estimated at 60,340 tons from 85,900 acres compared with 71,520 tons from 110,850 acres a year ago. Flaxseed production is placed at 228,650 bushels against 176,560 bushels in 1951-52 and hempseed at 4,660 tons against 4,450 tons.

Imports of 15,711 tons of edible oils into Chile in 1952 were as follows: cottonseed oil--211 tons; sunflower oil--3,791; peanut oil--6; olive oil--18; soybean oil--1,377; other oils--71; miscellaneous mixed oils, semi-processed--10,237. Edible oil imports in 1953 are forecast at 16,500 tons. Industrial oils imported last year totaled only 110 tons. Oilseed imports in 1952 consisted of 207 tons of castor beans and 1,828 tons of peanuts. Argentina supplied most of the sunflower oil and peanuts in 1952, while the United States supplied the bulk of the soybean and miscellaneous oils.

## WORLD TOBACCO TRADE DECREASES IN 1952

World trade in unmanufactured tobacco during 1952 was 9 percent below 1951. However, world trade for 1952 in comparable countries was 10 percent above the 1935-39 average. This excludes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China in the 1935-39 average as well as in 1952 since no trade data were available from these countries for 1952.

Exports from the principal countries totaled 1,154,843,000 pounds in 1952 as compared with 1,282,019,000 pounds in 1951. The 1952 exports for comparable countries were 10 percent above the prewar average.

World imports for the principal countries were 1,054,120,000 in 1952 as compared with 1,143,813,000 in 1951. Total imports during 1952 for comparable countries were 9 percent above the prewar average. The 1952 decrease resulted primarily from lower exports from the United States, Algeria, and Brazil. The decrease was partially offset by increased shipments from Canada, Southern Rhodesia, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

World totals for countries listed in the accompanying table show exports consistently above imports. This discrepancy results from a number of factors including re-exports (which had not been shown as imports) in the export data, the omission of relatively large imports into the Soviet Union for which data are not available, and the omission from the table of a number of countries which have a small tobacco trade and whose exports materially exceed imports.--By Claude E. Dobbins, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade, average 1935-39 annual 1951 and 1952

| Continent and Country | Average 1935-39 | | 1951 1/ | | 1952 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| NORTH AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Canada | 15,294 | 4,317 | 29,422 | 1,152 | 38,315 | 1,677 |
| Costa Rica | - | 40 | - | 88 | - | 100 |
| El Salvador | 23 | 495 | 18 | 3,402 | 9 | 2/ 3,250 |
| Guatemala | - | 68 | - | 872 | - | 669 |
| Honduras | 1,894 | 43 | 3,930 | 146 | 2/ 1,700 | 161 |
| Mexico | 215 | 210 | 656 | 508 | 361 | 3,602 |
| Nicaragua | - | 175 | - | 613 | - | 600 |
| United States | 420,797 | 71,274 | 522,085 | 104,761 | 395,019 | 103,056 |
| Cuba | 27,712 | - | 38,134 | - | 40,343 | - |
| Dominican Republic | 13,652 | - | 35,257 | - | 33,609 | - |
| Total | 479,587 | 76,622 | 629,502 | 111,542 | 509,356 | 113,115 |
| EUROPE: | | | | | | |
| Austria | 3/ 1,424 | 3/ 16,954 | 372 | 21,138 | 513 | 21,439 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 4/ 413 | 40,695 | 4/ 5,935 | 54,143 | 4/ 540 | 47,077 |
| Bulgaria | 59,396 | - | 5/ | - | 5/ | - |
| Czechoslovakia | - | 3/ 20,768 | - | 5/ | - | 5/ |
| Denmark | 490 | 20,206 | 190 | 22,160 | 46 | 22,183 |
| Ireland | 3/ 394 | 3/ 12,292 | 1,156 | 18,598 | 1,175 | 16,227 |
| Finland | - | 7,754 | - | 10,170 | - | 10,740 |
| France | 3/ 686 | 3/ 61,576 | 137 | 69,725 | 1,457 | 73,230 |
| Germany | 19 | 3/ 204,644 | 782 | 101,677 | 1,176 | 113,412 |
| Greece | 97,657 | 20 | 69,381 | - | 91,264 | - |
| Hungary | 19,162 | 3,106 | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ |
| Italy | 12,927 | 5,253 | 16,878 | 5,560 | 17,344 | 4,317 |
| Netherlands | 4/ 3,249 | 67,349 | 4/ 4,739 | 51,169 | 4/ 10,137 | 56,881 |
| Norway | - | 6,602 | - | 8,351 | - | 8,982 |
| Poland | 3/ 149 | 3/ 18,404 | - | 5/ | - | 5/ |
| Portugal | - | 6,381 | - | 10,483 | - | 10,692 |
| Spain | - | 6/ 30,979 | - | 46,883 | - | 2/ 57,320 |
| Sweden | 153 | 14,829 | - | 26,570 | - | 19,230 |
| Switzerland | - | 15,795 | - | 23,433 | - | 2/ 24,000 |
| United Kingdom | 4/ 5,996 | 258,486 | - | 354,878 | - | 223,743 |
| Yugoslavia | 10,288 | 8,010 | 13,832 | 11,433 | 18,475 | - |
| Total | 212,403 | 820,103 | 113,402 | 836,371 | 142,127 | 709,473 |
| ASIA: | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | ( | ( | 811 | 1,087 | 849 | 693 |
| Syria | ( 2,762 | ( 112 | 10,518 | 629 | 6,384 | 906 |
| Turkey | 78,054 | 152 | 123,879 | - | 125,964 | - |
| Ceylon | 2,086 | 1,200 | 1,007 | 1,927 | 1,182 | 2,163 |
| China | 30,994 | 56,613 | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ |
| French Indochina | 3/ 216 | 2,718 | - | 12,377 | - | 6/ 25,468 |
| Hong Kong | 5/ | 10,450 | 21,189 | 25,275 | 1,672 | 6,106 |
| India | 43,500 | 4,791 | 109,441 | 5,847 | 2/ 85,000 | 2/ 6,000 |
| Japan | 14,700 | 5,458 | 1,526 | 3,646 | 2,200 | 22,739 |
| Indonesia | 101,176 | 2,765 | 28,473 | 14,588 | 2/ 29,000 | 2/ 17,000 |
| Philippine Republic | 37,357 | 1,075 | 13,856 | 9,871 | 24,828 | 32,542 |
| Thailand (Siam) | 13 | 3,405 | - | 1,697 | - | 6,177 |
| Total | 310,858 | 88,739 | 310,700 | 76,944 | 277,079 | 119,794 |

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade, average 1935-39 annual 1951 and 1952 (Cont'd.)

| Continent and Country | Average 1935-39 |  | 1951 1/ |  | 1952 1/ |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
|  | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| SOUTH AMERICA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 180 | 16,878 | 46 | 5,853 | - | 763 |
| Brazil | 71,955 | 772 | 65,726 | 319 | 2/ 56,000 | - |
| British Guiana | - | 3/ 393 | - | 516 | - | 591 |
| Chile | - | 172 | - | 752 | - | 2/ 527 |
| Colombia | 6,472 | 3/ 138 | 9,127 | 740 | 7,038 | 2/ 4 |
| Paraguay | 7,747 | 202 | 5,886 | 105 | 9,512 | - |
| Peru | - | 212 | - | 850 | - | 900 |
| Surinam | - | 5/ | - | 2/ 110 | - | 2/ 110 |
| Uruguay | - | 3,051 | - | 10,719 | - | 7,507 |
| Total | 86,354 | 21,818 | 80,785 | 19,964 | 72,550 | 10,402 |
| AFRICA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Algeria | 24,979 | 7,482 | 29,870 | 9,489 | 23,710 | 9,777 |
| French Morocco | - | 3/ 3,921 | 68 | 3,856 | 22 | 4,259 |
| Belgian Congo | - | 6/ 1,000 | - | 6,142 | - | 5,258 |
| Nyasaland | 12,810 | - | 27,281 | 5 | 20,811 | - |
| Egypt | - | 13,014 | - | 27,910 | - | 26,402 |
| Gold Coast | - | 1,471 | - | 1,657 | - | 1,500 |
| Madagascar | 5,262 | 17 | 9,594 | 44 | 2/ 8,000 | - |
| Northern Rhodesia | 1,429 | - | 10,467 | - | 9,033 | - |
| Southern Rhodesia | 19,166 | 327 | 67,433 | 9,213 | 90,076 | 7,759 |
| Tunisia | - | 3/ 2,843 | 11 | 4,888 | 11 | 4,956 |
| Union of South Africa | 635 | 3,100 | 2,906 | 4,536 | 2,068 | 2,528 |
| Total | 64,281 | 33,175 | 147,630 | 67,740 | 153,731 | 62,439 |
| OCEANIA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 114 | 21,537 | - | 24,728 | - | 32,133 |
| New Zealand | 113 | 3,027 | - | 6,524 | - | 6,764 |
| Total | 227 | 24,564 | - | 31,252 | - | 38,897 |
| Total for comparable countries 7/ | 1,044,009 | 966,130 | 1,282,019 | 1,143,813 | 1,154,843 | 1,054,120 |
| Total countries shown | 1,153,710 | 1,065,021 | 1,282,019 | 1,143,813 | 1,154,843 | 1,054,120 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated on the basis of data available for 6 months or more of the year. 3/ Less than a 5-year average. 4/ Re-exports. 5/ Not available. 6/ Approximated from unofficial information. 7/ Excluding Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and China.

Office of Foreign Agriculture Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service Officers and other information.

## RAW WOOL STOCKS UP IN UNITED KINGDOM

Raw wool stocks in the United Kingdom have been rebuilt under the more favorable price conditions of the past 12 months, after having been seriously depleted as a result of the high prices in 1951. The low point of 141 million pounds clean was reached in December 1951 and since then stocks have risen steadily, especially in the latter part of 1952, with supplies at the end of February 1953 at 233 million pounds or almost a 6 months supply. This level is still much below earlier postwar years when Joint Organization stocks inflated total stocks. The caution of British buyers in maintaining light supplies last year under the price conditions then prevailing has given way to a more normal stock position, although largely as a result of Government stockpiling.

Of total stocks in February 1953, 95.9 million pounds represented merino wool and 137.5 million pounds other types of wool. Of the total, 76 million pounds represented Government stockpiled wool compared with 19 million pounds in February 1952 so that much of the increase of total stocks has been the result of Government stockpiling. In February 1953 Government stocks consisted of 41 million pounds of merino wool and 35 million pounds of other wool. Stocks in the hands of the Government increased 57 million pounds between February 1952 and 1953 but the trade position increased by only about 20 million pounds, the increase being made up of 16 million pounds of merino wool and 4 million pounds of other wool. The Ministry of Materials has announced that the rate of purchases of wool for stockpiling is being reduced in the current season ending June 30, 1953 and that no purchases will be made in the 1953-54 season.

The British Wool Marketing Board is reported to be holding 16½ million pounds clean, of British wool as of February 1953 compared with 23.1 million pounds in 1952. These stocks are included in the total stock position noted above.

## WEST GERMAN COTTON IMPORTS DECLINE

Imports of cotton into Western Germany by sea in February and March amounted to a total of only about 130,000 running bales, according to records of the Bremen Cotton Exchange. The average for these 2 months is considerably below the total of 97,000 bales imported in January and is approximately 20 percent below the level of mill consumption.

Imports of about 210,000 bales from the United States during August-March 1952-53 represented 31 percent of the total imports of 675,000 bales during this period. Official figures for February and March to be released later may be higher when overland imports through Belgium are included. Imports from Turkey and Egypt amounted to 107,000 and 85,000 bales, respectively.

Consumption of cotton in Western Germany averaged 87,500 bales a month during the first half of the current market year but decreased to 78,000 in February due partly to fewer working days in the month. The total of 603,000 bales for August-February 1952-53 is only 2,000 bales less than that for a similar period a year ago.

Prices of Turkish cotton on April 20, 1953, were equivalent to 41.28 to 41.73 U. S. cents a pound c.i.f. Bremen for Izmir I and 37.65 cents for Adana I, but German buyers were reported not to be interested at these prices. Prices of Pakistan cotton on the same basis and date were equivalent to 30.00 cents for Bengal Sind superfine and 35.16 cents for American varieties superfine. Uganda BP was quoted at 40.8 cents but interest was limited to a few of the lowest offers because stocks were large. Imports of 33,000 bales from East Africa during August-March 1952-53 were much larger than normal. Prices of American cotton of Middling inch quality for shipment in April from the United States were reported to be about 38 cents a pound, landed at Bremen.

## INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS DOWN SHARPLY

Indonesia exported 16,986 long tons of copra during April or roughly one-half the volume shipped in April 1952 and 10 percent less than in March 1953. Total exports during January-April 1953 amounted to 68,828 tons against 123,889 tons in the comparable period of 1952.

April shipments were consigned as follows: The Netherlands--8,999 tons; Western Germany--2,000; Japan--3,149; Norway--2,000 and France--838 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during April amounted to 35,923 tons of which 32,282 tons originated in East Indonesia and 3,642 tons in West Borneo.

Deliveries of copra to local oil mills were reported at 24,525 tons. The buying prices in East Indonesia decreased effective May 16 by 5 rupiahs to 165 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing. In West Borneo they remained the same (165 rupiahs). These prices are guaranteed until the end of May.

## MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES [1]

The 1952 production of milk in the 14 major producing countries for which complete production and utilization data are available, totaled 302 billion pounds, a slight decline from 1951. The upward trend in milk production was thus interrupted for the first time since World War II. However, the decline in 1952 may be attributed to some reduction due to disease and unfavorable weather rather than a reversal of the general upward trend. There is no indication of the beginning of a downward trend in world production of milk. Conversely, all available information indicates that production in 1953 will exceed that of 1952. Pasture conditions thus far in 1953 have been generally favorable and some countries are reporting larger numbers of cows.

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[1] A more extensive statement on milk and dairy products in principal countries will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Milk production during 1952 either remained practically unchanged or declined somewhat in the major producing countries in Europe, except Western Germany where an unusually favorable spring more than offset the effects of dry weather in the summer months. Droughts adversely affected pastures in the southern part of Central Europe and in large areas in the United States. Despite this unfavorable weather, production in the United States remained practically unchanged from 1951. Also in Australia a continuation of the 1951 droughts into the first months of 1952 was an important deterrent, thus limiting the increase which would have otherwise occurred. In addition to unfavorable weather, certain other factors also tended to reduce last year's milk production. Relatively favorable returns from beef and pork products (compared with milk) prevailed in the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, and several other countries. Losses in output due to foot-and-mouth disease were particularly heavy in some countries, especially France, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

The general upward trend in fluid milk and cream use was continued in most countries during 1952. The total milk used in liquid form last year amounted to 125,750 million pounds, or 42 percent of the total production, compared with 124,368 million in 1951 and the 1934-38 average of 94,620 million pounds. Utilization in this form in 1952 including the United States was 33 percent above the prewar average. The increase in fluid consumption since World War II has been larger than that of milk production, thus resulting in smaller quantities being utilized for other purposes.

The quantity of milk used in the manufacture of butter in 1952 totaled 104,146 million pounds, a little less than 35 percent of total production. This was a decline of 2,159 million pounds from 1951 when slightly over 35 percent of the milk production was used for producing butter. The prewar average was 129,186 million pounds or 46 percent of production.

The quantity of milk used in the production of cheese continues to increase, totaling 31,815 million pounds in 1952 or 11 percent of the total milk production. In 1934-38, approximately 8 percent of milk production was used for producing this product. Most countries have shared in the increased use of milk in producing cheese. Present indications point to a continuation of the upward trend in the use of milk in making cheese during 1953.

Whole milk used in canned and dried milks and other uses in 1952 accounted for 6 percent of the total milk produced, a decline from 1951 but considerably above the prewar average of 12,341 million pounds or 4 percent of production.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

## MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, average 1934-38, annual 1950-52

Milk Production

| Country | Milk cows 1/ | | | | Production per cow | | | | Milk production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Canada | 2/ 3,780 | 3,609 | 2,904 | 2,968 | 2/ 4,043 | 4,558 | 5,656 | 5,655 | 2/ 15,284 | 16,449 | 16,424 | 16,785 |
| United States | 23,933 | 21,944 | 21,616 | 21,606 | 4,291 | 5,314 | 5,313 | 5,328 | 3/105,416 | 4/ 117,602 | 5/ 115,741 | 6/115,917 |
| Austria | 7/ 1,210 | 1,185 | 1,186 | 1,225 | 7/ 4,630 | 3,674 | 3,997 | 4,140 | 7/ 5,602 | 4,354 | 4,740 | 5,071 |
| Belgium | 967 | 950 | 952 | 941 | 7,022 | 7,497 | 7,697 | 7,495 | 6,790 | 7,123 | 7,327 | 7,066 |
| Denmark | 8/9/ 1,692 | 1,577 | 1,584 | 1,473 | 8/9/ 6,905 | 7,566 | 7,284 | 7,414 | 8/9/11,684 | 11,931 | 11,537 | 10,922 |
| France | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,424 | 8,478 | 3,929 | 4,057 | 4,315 | 4,030 | 33,000 | 34,080 | 36,350 | 34,170 |
| Germany, Western | 9/10/6,049 | 5,602 | 5,741 | 5,805 | 9/10/5,467 | 5,454 | 5,827 | 6,005 | 9/10/33,069 | 30,556 | 33,447 | 34,862 |
| Netherlands | 1,460 | 1,518 | 1,533 | 1,483 | 7,658 | 8,381 | 8,157 | 8,333 | 11,180 | 12,723 | 12,494 | 12,271 |
| Norway | 8/9/ 802 | 766 | 755 | 711 | 8/9/ 3,683 | 4,603 | 4,623 | 4,826 | 8/9/ 2,954 | 3,526 | 3,490 | 3,431 |
| Sweden | 8/9/ 1,947 | 1,681 | 1,621 | 1,550 | 8/9/ 5,258 | 6,415 | 6,482 | 6,504 | 8/9/10,238 | 10,789 | 10,529 | 10,093 |
| Switzerland | 8/ 902 | 858 | 886 | 912 | 8/ 6,297 | 6,482 | 6,570 | 6,495 | 8/11/6,041 | 11/ 5,673 | 11/ 5,915 | 11/ 5,921 |
| United Kingdom | 3,300 | 3,767 | 3,653 | 3,597 | 5,583 | 6,122 | 6,056 | 6,242 | 18,424 | 23,062 | 22,124 | 22,454 |
| Australia | 9/ 2,545 | 2,354 | 2,252 | 2,100 | 9/ 4,629 | 5,458 | 5,043 | 5,642 | 9/12/11,780 | 12/ 12,848 | 12/ 11,356 | 12/11,849 |
| New Zealand 9/ | 1,787 | 1,846 | 1,898 | 1,901 | 5,694 | 5,641 | 5,797 | 5,865 | 10,176 | 10,416 | 11,003 | 11,149 |

Milk Utilization

| Country | Fluid | | | | Butter | | | | Cheese | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Canada | 2/ 4,602 | 5,852 | 5,867 | 5,966 | 2/ 8,144 | 7,225 | 7,120 | 7,563 | 2/ 1,347 | 1,135 | 1,108 | 868 |
| United States | 43,559 | 58,174 | 60,000 | 61,600 | 43,729 | 32,960 | 28,999 | 28,564 | 6,449 | 11,866 | 11,565 | 11,900 |
| Austria | 7/ 3,068 | 2,055 | 2,415 | 2,458 | 7/ 1,212 | 1,315 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 7/ 661 | 287 | 250 | 285 |
| Belgium | 1,433 | 1,599 | 1,634 | 1,632 | 4,321 | 4,479 | 4,494 | 4,368 | 163 | 143 | 164 | 155 |
| Denmark | 8/9/ 1,433 | 1,585 | 1,632 | 1,638 | 8/9/ 9,314 | 8,576 | 7,873 | 7,055 | 8/9/ 331 | 912 | 1,144 | 1,288 |
| France | 8,000 | 8,800 | 9,200 | 8,267 | 12,325 | 12,325 | 13,680 | 12,675 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,400 | 5,203 |
| Germany, Western | 9/10/10,295 | 10,626 | 11,376 | 12,309 | 9/10/17,306 | 14,088 | 15,674 | 15,842 | 9/10/1,279 | 1,521 | 1,742 | 1,959 |
| Netherlands | 2,321 | 3,584 | 3,304 | 3,214 | 5,536 | 4,768 | 4,599 | 4,037 | 2,291 | 2,529 | 2,793 | 2,831 |
| Norway | 8/9/ 1,124 | 1,750 | 1,597 | 1,588 | 8/9/ 1,111 | 940 | 917 | 851 | 8/9/ 489 | 515 | 593 | 624 |
| Sweden | 8/9/ 3,283 | 3,765 | 3,653 | 3,653 | 8/9/ 5,170 | 5,333 | 5,313 | 4,637 | 8/9/ 782 | 1,012 | 888 | 1,069 |
| Switzerland | 8/11/2,125 | 2,392 | 2,380 | 2,342 | 8/11/1,497 | 898 | 1,163 | 1,037 | 8/11/1,303 | 1,390 | 1,262 | 1,383 |
| United Kingdom | 11,100 | 17,572 | 17,736 | 17,462 | 2,800 | 1,349 | 765 | 862 | 1,008 | 1,308 | 1,058 | 1,352 |
| Australia | 9/ 1,612 | 2,593 | 2,625 | 2,653 | 9/ 9,466 | 8,345 | 6,980 | 7,352 | 9/ 444 | 1,031 | 923 | 992 |
| New Zealand 9/ | 665 | 948 | 949 | 968 | 7,255 | 6,905 | 7,428 | 7,803 | 1,969 | 2,117 | 2,183 | 1,906 |

Milk Utilization (Continued)

| Country | Canned milk | | | | Other uses 13/ | | | | Feed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | Average 1934-38 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Canada | 2/ 218 | 597 | 684 | 710 | 2/ 181 | 587 | 581 | 600 | 2/ 792 | 1,053 | 1,064 | 1,078 |
| United States | 4,607 | 6,941 | 7,008 | 6,850 | 4,333 | 4,375 | 4,719 | 3,655 | 2,739 | 3,286 | 3,450 | 3,348 |
| Austria | - | - | - | - | - | 14/ 3 | 14/ 3 | 14/ 3 | 7/ 661 | 694 | 772 | 825 |
| Belgium | 15 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 42 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 816 | 875 | 1,011 | 891 |
| Denmark | - | - | - | - | 8/9/14/ 55 | 14/ 342 | 14/ 348 | 14/ 434 | 8/9/ 551 | 516 | 540 | 507 |
| France | - | 210 | 300 | - | 14/ 175 | 245 | 270 | 14/ 525 | 15/ 7,500 | 15/ 7,500 | 15/ 7,500 | 15/ 7,500 |
| Germany, Western | - | 401 | 531 | 573 | 9/10/14/331 | 613 | 663 | 373 | 9/10/3,858 | 3,307 | 3,461 | 3,806 |
| Netherlands | - | 770 | 783 | 994 | 14/ 520 | 444 | 331 | 533 | 512 | 628 | 684 | 662 |
| Norway | - | - | - | - | 8/9/14/ 53 | 14/ 80 | 14/ 77 | 14/ 77 | 8/9/ 177 | 241 | 306 | 291 |
| Sweden | - | - | - | - | 8/9/14/ 44 | 14/ 135 | 14/ 124 | 14/ 183 | 8/9/ 959 | 544 | 551 | 551 |
| Switzerland | - | - | - | - | 8/11/14/49 | 14/ 133 | 14/ 162 | 14/ 123 | 8/11/1,067 | 860 | 948 | 1,036 |
| United Kingdom | 647 | 752 | 499 | 627 | 686 | 526 | 491 | 533 | 2,183 | 1,555 | 1,575 | 1,618 |
| Australia | - | 327 | 324 | 328 | 9/14/ 258 | 552 | 504 | 524 | - | - | - | - |
| New Zealand 9/ | - | - | - | - | 14/ 127 | 14/ 273 | 14/ 270 | 14/ 297 | 160 | 173 | 173 | 175 |

1/ Includes, for the United States and Canada, cows kept mainly for milk, and for all other countries, cows producing over and above the requirements of the calf. 2/ Average 1935-39. 3/ Total production is shown. Production on farms,-102,590 million pounds. 4/ Total production is shown. Production on farms,-116,602 million pounds. 5/ Total production is shown. Production on farms,-114,841 million pounds. 6/ Total production is shown. Production on farms,115,117 million pounds. 7/ For 1934. 8/ Average 1933-37. 9/ Years ending June 30. 10/ Average 1935-38. 11/ Production and utilization include goats' milk. 12/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 13/ Includes milk used for ice-cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance. 14/ Includes canned milk. 15/ Includes both hand-fed milk and milk sucked by calves.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-May 4, 1953.